The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1864. No. 6.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold or bought at the highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '63.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '63.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1854.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David McCreary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Helntzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Diehl, sen., E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClean, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Pitzer, Abel T. Wills, Jacob Musselman, Abdiel F. Gilt, James A. Marshall, M. Ecker, Burgess.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for a number of years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, and has on hand a handsome, though small surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post-office. T. E. COOK & SONS.

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!!

EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

SOLDIER VOTE OF ADAMS COUNTY.

The following is the soldier vote of Adams county counted by the Return Judges on Friday week.

	Congress.		Assembly.		Commr.		Director.		Auditors.			
	Coffroth.	Kounts.	Marshall.	Myers.	Kaine.	Day.	Orarr.	Newman.	Rupert, 3 yr.	Hull, 2 yr.	Durborrow, 3 yr.	Kepner, 2 yr.
Cove Gap, Franklin county,		2		2		2		2			2	2
Camp Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.,	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Camp Martinsburg, West Va.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Co. G., 49th Regt., Pa. Vols.,		8		8		8		8			8	8
Co. I, 205th Regt., Pa. Vols,	20	16	20	16	20	15	20	16	19	20	17	16
Co. I, 187th Regt., Pa. Vols.,		1		1								
Chester Hospital,		2										
Co. E, 49th Regt.,		2		2		1		1			1	1
Co. G. 209th Regt.,	35	54	37	52	35	53	36	53	36	36	53	53
Camp Cadwalader,		1		1								
Jarvis U. S. Hospital,		1		1								
Camp Detached, Chattanooga,		1		1								
General Hospital, York, Pa.,		6		6		5		5			5	5
Co. I, 9th Regt., Pa. Cav.,		2		2		2		2			2	2
Independ't Co., McConnelsburg,	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	2	6	6
Chapel Camp Parole, Annapo.,		3		3		1		1			1	1
Mt. Pleasant Hospital,	1		1									
Co. K, 20th Regt., Pa. Vols.,	1		1		1		1		1	1		
Co. F, 210th Regt.,		1		1		1		1			1	1
Camp Fry,	1		1		1		1		1	1		
Co. C, 3d Regt., Pa. Artillery,		6		6		6		6			6	6
Unassigned Recruits, 3d R. P. A.,		1		1		1		1			1	1
Co. C, 1st P. Battn. Md. Cav.,		16		16		16		16			16	16
Co. I, 12th Regt., Pa. Vol.,	1		1		1		1		1	1		
	63	133	65	127	61	126	63	120	62	63	121	120
Home vote,	2644	2233	2641	2241	2618	2262	2641	2239	2648	2647	2235	2229
	2707	2366	2707	2368	2679	2382	2704	2359	2710	2710	2356	2349

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: And also in pursuance of an Act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day of holding elections of Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union, approved June 23, 1854, therefore, I, ADAM REBERT, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do hereby, give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that an ELECTION will be held in said County, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, at which time TWENTY-SIX ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, at the Court-House in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eaves, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford at the house of E. M. Noel, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Beadersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Jeremiah Johns, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen M. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of R. M. Dicks, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at Schildt's School House, Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Letever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

In the Twenty-first district, composed of the township of Highland, at the School House at Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, in said township.

The election to be open between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for members of the General Assembly, shall attend and perform at the said election of Electors the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the General Assembly.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on the third day after the said day of Election, being Friday, the 11th day of November, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 17, '64.

Estray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountpleasant township, about the 30th of June last, a Red and White Spotted COW, and is supposed to have had two Calves. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHRISTIAN HEMLER.

Oct. 24, 1864. 3t*

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

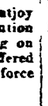
TYSON BROTHERS.

GO to Dr. B. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 12th day of NOVEMBER, 1864, the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Bull, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., a quarter of a mile from Charles Hartzell's Mill, on the road leading from Hunterstown to Pine Grove, adjoining lands of Elias Gardner, Wm. Guise, Jacob Rebert, and others, containing 132 Acres and 62 Perches, neat measure.—



The improvements are a large Two-story Stone HOUSE, with Back-building and Wash House, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Double Log Barn, with Sheds and Wagon Shed; also another large Stable with Sheds and Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Corn Crib and Granaries, Hog Pen, with other out-buildings. There is a well of water with pump at the door. Opossum Creek runs along the farm. The mill race runs along the buildings; also several water rights of access to the fields, with a due proportion of timber and meadow. Apple Orchard of choice fruit, also peaches, pears, &c. Part of the land has been limed.—It is convenient to churches, mills and school houses.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

CONRAD BULL,
JESSE BULL,
Executors.

Oct. 17, 1864. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Latimore tp., on SATURDAY, the 12th day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A BRICK HOUSE, situate in Mechanicsville, Latimore township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lots of Henry Lerew, George Rupp, and fronting on the road

leading from East Berlin to Dillsburg; containing in front 30 feet and in depth 28 feet, two stories and an attic in height, with a Back Building, 16 by 22 feet, and the ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of AMOS PETERS.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Oct. 24, '64.

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Caution to Hunters.

THE subscribers, residents of Mountjoy township, Adams county, hereby caution hunters and fishers against trespassing on their premises. They have already suffered much in this way, and will put the law in force against all who disregard this notice.

Jacob Baker,	Jesse Worley,
John Straley,	Joseph Miller,
Peter Bercaw,	Henry Snyder,
Peter Orndorff,	Isaac Lightner,
Alexander Schwartz,	Michael Fiecel,
Levi Schwartz,	Samuel Schwartz.

Oct. 24, 1864. 3t*

Ladies' Fancy Furs!

AT JOHN FAREIRA'S old established FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, PHILAD'A.—I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Adams county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the name, number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia.

Sept. 12, 1864. 5m

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK, made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Major General George B. McClellan.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

For President,
MAJOR GENERAL
GEO. BRINTON McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD T. HESS,
PHILIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK McENVOY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AHL,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln deprived General McClellan of his command and gave his army to General Pope.

Let the people remember that when Pope was defeated and flying toward Washington, Abe Lincoln found it necessary, to save the Capital, to recall McClellan to command.

Let the people remember that McClellan did save the Capital by achieving the two glorious victories over the invading foe at South Mountain and Antietam.

Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln thereupon wrote a letter to McClellan giving him a "thousand thanks" for his victories.

Let the people remember, also, that when McClellan had defeated the enemy, driven him out of Maryland, saved the Capital and quieted the fears of the Presidential "joker," that Abe Lincoln suspended him from command!

NOTHING MORE TRUE.

That grand old man, profound statesman, and true patriot, the Hon. Amos Kendall, the bosom friend of the immortal Jackson, whose Postmaster General he was, closes a most admirable letter with the following paragraph:

"The results of the military operations of 1862, thus far under Commander-in-Chief Lincoln and Major General McClellan, may be summed up as follows:

LINCOLN SAVED RICHMOND,
AND
McCLELLAN SAVED WASHINGTON.

For saving Richmond, Lincoln is praised, flattered, and proposed for re-election to the Presidency!

For saving Washington, McClellan is traduced, driven from the service of his country, and stigmatized as the accomplice and leader of traitors!!

God is just. Are the people?—November will answer."

IS IT POSSIBLE

That any person of ordinary information, can fail to see the certain destruction to this country that will follow another four years of Lincoln's Administration? About one half of the whole country is now as good as mortgaged for the public debt, and the same policy will sweep away the balance! "The last man and the last dollar" will have gone in the effort to abolish slavery in the rebel States! and be a failure at that!

☞ Senator Sumner, in a recent speech at Faneuil Hall, said:

The President was clearly right when, in a recent letter, he declared that he should ACCEPT NO TERMS OF PEACE WHICH DID NOT BEGIN WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Sumner is an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln!

To all Who are interested in the Christian Church.

Beloved Fathers and Brethren:—On the 8th of November next we are expected to give our vote for one or the other two candidates for the Presidency, in this land of our fathers. Just think, as on our bended knees, of the religious creeds of these two distinguished men. President Lincoln's Chaplain teaches, that the Lord Jesus Christ is an extraordinary man; but denies his Divinity. Mr. Lincoln, without being a member of the Christian Church, makes the *abandonment of Slavery* the principal article of his creed.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, some eighteen months ago, and on the same day that I was at the Rev. Dr. Adams' church in New York city, became a communicant member of an Orthodox church; and in the presence of the Holy Trinity, Holy Angels, and many of his fellow beings, gave his most solemn and prayerful consent to all the doctrines of our holy religion.

A few days previous, at Gen. McClellan's house, 22 West 31st street, New York, I took the General by the hand and said: "Allow an aged Ambassador of Jesus Christ to congratulate you on your high position in the hearts and affections of your countrymen; and especially, in becoming a soldier enlisted under the blood stained banner of Prince Emanuel." Gen. McClellan is the first candidate for the Presidency that is a communicant member of the Christian church since the days of Washington. God will unquestionably permit us to have a President, either with His curse or his blessing. Just as we choose.

I am credibly informed that Gen. McClellan gave great satisfaction, as to his motives in joining the church; and, when asked as to his views of our national troubles, remarked—"God is our strength, rather than armies."

I would also state that, I informed Gen. McClellan that we had become embarrassed with a Church and Seminary at the Boiling Spring, Pa. The General, without being solicited to aid us, when we came to leave his house, gave his servant a letter directed to me, and when I opened it, I found a ten dollar greenback in it for our church. I told the young gentleman to tell the General, he had my most hearty thanks for his kind donation; and especially in putting an additional charm around the building and enabling me to tell the soldiers: "General McClellan cares for your bodies and souls." God bless such a General. He respected my mission, when many ministers of the Gospel, getting from five hundred to five thousand dollars a year, did not. In my judgment, President Lincoln will not as much compare with Gen. McClellan, as President of the United States, as a feather will compare with a mountain of gold.

Beloved Fathers and Brethren, we all know that our Ship of State is rocking on the billows of an awfully angry ocean. Dark clouds are rocking; bursting thunders are rolling: forked lightnings are glaring; rain is descending; waves are dashing and masts breaking. I verily believe, that on the 8th of November we will decide whether this once most glorious Ship of State shall be wrecked entirely on rocks or sand bars, or be moored in a calm lake, where a Christian General as President will aid an awfully distracted nation in repairing this Ship of State. This shall be my prayer, God helping, but in all this, we would say, let God's will be done, whether it is our will or not. Amen! Luke 10: 18, Christ says, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." King Solomon says, Proverbs, 13: 34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.
Cumberland County, Pa.

ONLY FOUR MORE YEARS OF WAR.

"I only ask for *four more years of War* to abolish slavery in every one of the Southern States." Such was a recent remark of Mr. Lincoln. Four more years of war! Four more years of war to add to the present demoralization of society, to add to the public burthens of debt, taxation, excises, licenses, stamps and incomes—to increase sorrow, affliction and mourning throughout the land—to multiply drafts—to impoverish labor—to bankrupt the government. Four more years of war! and for what? "To abolish slavery!" And it is to do that, that we are to ruin ourselves—to bring sorrow, humiliation and shame upon the American people—to create a centralized despotism.

DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY.

In a speech made by Secretary Seward in February, 1861, he said:

"I know the Democracy of the North.—I know them now in their waning strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the by-gone days, when their ranks were full, and their challenge to the contest was always the war-cry of victory."

We commend this just expression of honest opinion to the attention of the tribe of calumniators who so flippantly denounce Democrats as traitors and rebels.

☞ It is stated that an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, an Illinois gentleman, who was entrusted with a large amount of money with which to aid in carrying the recent election, has failed to account for the disbursement of about one hundred thousand dollars, and has not yet reported at head-quarters. There is much tribulation among the Republican leaders at the sudden flight of greenbacks.

Clarke's Commentaries.—Dr. Clark, the champion of Methodism, in commenting on chapter 2d, verse 17th, of St. Luke, which says, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth *peace* and *good will* toward men," remarks: "How can religious contentions, civil broils, or open wars look that gospel in the face which publishes nothing but glory to God and peace and good will among men."

☞ The *Richmond Enquirer*, Jeff. Davis's organ, thinks the Southern Confederacy "safer with Lincoln, an anti-slavery fanatic, than with McClellan, a *sincere* Unionist."

Courage, Friends!

The day is beginning to break. The political millenium is at hand. The dark clouds which have hung portentously over the country for the last four years are being rapidly dispelled by the light of reason and argument, and the sufferings which have overtaken the people. As the election approaches the people everywhere are beginning to speak out; conservative men by thousands are casting their lot with the old Democratic Union party, as the only hope of the Republic; and the approaching Presidential election will show such a change in public sentiment as has not been witnessed since the revolution that brought General Jackson into power, in 1828.—"Truth is mighty and must prevail." The masses may be led estray for a season by the base subterfuges and wicked misrepresentations of factious and designing demagogues; but the "sober, second thought" of the people will always step in at the opportune moment and put things to rights. The American people—the honest yeomanry of the country—will not permit the contemners of the Constitution and destroyers of the Union to go on in their accursed work. They will not suffer this fair heritage transmitted to us by our patriot forefathers to go down in gloom and sorrow in the wake of the free Governments of antiquity. They are determined that, by the blessing of Heaven upon their efforts, the Republic shall still continue to live, and that our children and the generations that are to come after us shall enjoy the rich legacy won for them by the toil and blood of Washington and his compatriots of the Revolution.

Courage, then, friends. The signs in the political horizon are all favorable.—The people are awake in every direction.—Their watchword is McCLELLAN, PENDLETON and UNION, and a glorious victory is certain on the 8th of November.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Threatening Revenge.

As we expected, the outrages committed in the valley of Virginia by Lincoln's order have created a thirst for revenge in the South. The Richmond *Whig* goes so far as to propose to hire desperate persons to burn Philadelphia, New York or Boston, even if it should cost a million dollars to have it done. Other journals express a hope that the Rebel army, whenever it may again set foot on Northern soil, will light the torch and burn all that comes in its way.

We trust the people of Adams county are giving some thought to the serious consequences that may befall them in the event of Lincoln's re-election. Lincoln has not been able to keep the Rebels out of Pennsylvania in any single year since he removed Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. They have come into this State every summer since Lincoln compelled McClellan to come away from in front of Richmond and turned over his army to General Pope. If Lincoln is not turned out on the Fourth of March next, they will in all probability come again next summer; and if they do, we may expect them to take full revenge upon our rich farmers for Lincoln's destruction of houses, barns, mills, grainstacks and agricultural implements in the valley of Virginia.

It is fearful to think of the damage that might be done by two or three thousand desperate Rebel cavalrymen, filled with revenge. In a day they could burn down Gettysburg, and every town and village, as well as nearly every house, barn, mill and tannery in the county.

Our only safety lies in a change of administration. We must put in a President who will either secure a peace on the basis of Union, or else conduct the war as it ought to be conducted. This burning of towns, and houses, and barns, and stacks of grain, must be put a stop to, or the whole country will yet become one great blackened ruin, and the people will starve and perish like wild beasts in the fields and the forests.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN ACTS.

The last Congress passed a law raising a tax of THREE PER CENT. over and above the present income tax of *five per cent.* but knowing its unpopularity, they are afraid to collect it. Orders have been received from the Treasury Department not to collect it until *after the Presidential election*, and when the people call to pay it they are gravely told by the Collector, "There is no hurry, any time in November will do."

Yes, any time *after the election*, when it can produce no unfavorable results, and then the *tax* and the *penalty* for want of prompt payment will be summarily collected, and next year this tax will be *five* per cent., making the income tax TEN PER CENT.

LOOK OUT FOR 1865.

The volunteers of 1862 will have completed their three years in 1865, and the drafted men of this fall for one year will also be out in 1865—what, therefore, is to prevent a draft of a million of men in 1865 if Lincoln be re-elected? Vote for McClellan, if you would restore the Union without any more drafts or the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions more of your hard-earned substance.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Sherman a Peace Commissioner.—The course of Gen. Sherman in offering to treat with rebel authorities, and assuring the people of Georgia that their lands and negroes are not wanted by us, is creating ill feeling with the Abolition faction which rules Lincoln. We may therefore expect that hostility to Sherman will take a serious form at the opening of Congress. Moreover it is stated without contradiction, that Sherman is for McClellan.

☞ If you want low taxes, if you want NO MORE CONSCRIPTIONS, if you want to save the government of your fathers, if you want your children to enjoy the *blessings of liberty*, if you want *union* in place of *division*, prosperity in place of adversity, harmony in place of discord, PEACE IN PLACE OF WAR, and plenty in place of want and destitution, vote for McClellan.

What Dr. Clark Says.—"He who while he professes the religion of Christ, disturbs society by his preaching or writing, who excludes from the salvation of God those who do not hold his religious or political creed, never knew the nature of the Gospel and never felt its power and influence."

☞ A big negro seized a McClellan badge from a lady's bosom, in New York, and decamped amid the applause of Republican bystanders.

REPUBLICAN JOURNALS FOR McCLELLAN.

Last week we noted thirteen Republican journals which had left Lincoln and Fremont, and come over to McClellan. The changes are ALL ONE WAY. The Fremont organs are all against Lincoln, and with Union Republican journals and men, are for McClellan.

The New Castle Gazette, the Republican organ in Lawrence county, Penn'a, swaps horses—Line for Mac.

The Clyde Times, of Wayne county, N. Y., takes down the Shoddy ticket, and goes for Mac; with notice "to whom it may concern."

The St. Louis Union, hitherto a Lincoln organ, endorses McClellan's acceptance thus:

"The letter is about as stiff and genuine a Union document as has been lately given to the public. There is not a recreant word nor a faltering idea in it."

The Coldwater Union, Sentinel, one of the most able and influential Republican journals in Michigan, has dropped the Abolition Lincoln ticket and hoisted that of Union and McClellan.

The Newport (Vermont) News, lately Republican, has joined the rapidly increasing McClellan army.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, now advocates McClellan, to the great grief of shoddy.

The Edwardsburg (Ill.) Observer, lately Republican, has united to Little Mac's majority in Lincoln's State.

Wilkes' N. Y. Spirit of the Times, a radical organ, repudiates Abe, and advises him to leave the field.

The American, a St. Louis Republican German paper, says Lincoln is unable to, and not willing to, save the Union, but is trying to create a negro empire.

ALARMING TO BONDHOLDERS.

We see it stated that Mr. Fessenden means to recommend to Congress, at the approaching session, the passage of a bill making paper money receivable for all United States dues, including duties on imports. There have been various dark hints of a meditated plan of this kind thrown out before, and many of the most radical of the Abolition Congressmen insisted, last winter, that we must come to this policy eventually, and that we might as well adopt it at once. Their idea is, that by expelling gold from view altogether the credit of the Government will be strengthened, and that its currency will become more valuable and popular when people shall have forgotten how hard money looks and feels. This is quite plausible, but bodes no good to that vast class of persons who have invested their means in Government securities, upon the assurance that their dividends would be paid them *in gold*. It is from the duties on imports that this promised gold was to be realized. So long as greenbacks are to be made legal tender at the custom houses, as they are everywhere else, the Government bondholders will have to take their interest in greenbacks instead of gold. This breach of faith is altogether in keeping with the policy and character of the men in power, but it is so scandalous, and threatens to produce such an amount of popular indignation and disgust, that we doubt whether they will venture to say much about it *until after the election.*—*Age.*

HENRY CLAY.

Said Henry Clay: "With Abolitionists the rights of property are nothing, the deficiency of the powers of General Government is nothing, the acknowledged and incontestible rights of the States are nothing, a dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers *reckless and regardless of all consequences.*"

Were Henry Clay living to-day he would be for McCLELLAN.

FORNEY AND GEN. McCLELLAN.

As John W. Forney is now the special agent of Lincoln in defaming McClellan, it is proper to quote what Forney said two years ago, in one of his "Occasional" letters to his Press; and remind the reader that Forney has now joined the "fanatic and fierce antagonism" that then sought to defeat our army, lest McClellan should become too popular:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

If General McClellan is able to hold his position after his wonderful battles, running, with various success, through five long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But, whether he holds it or not, there can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great commanding ability, and that in a mass of unparalleled complications, and against a *fanatic and fierce antagonism*, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius and courage. I say this much, not by way of praise, but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has not disappointed public confidence.

LINCOLN VS. LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln has been affectionately called by his abolition friends, "Honest Old Abe." Let us see. In his inaugural address he said:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

In his emancipation proclamation he said:

"I order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the said designated states and parts of states, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said negroes."

Can the honest voters of the country give their suffrage to a man who unblushingly undertakes to do that which he solemnly said he had no right to do; and who pledges the use of the army to carry on the war indefinitely to "maintain the freedom of the negroes?"

☞ Horace Greeley is a Lincoln Elector in New York. Is he for the Union? Read his own language.

In December, 1860, he said in the *Tribune*:

If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of Colonists in 1776, *we do not see why it should not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union* in 1861.

In February, 1861, Greeley said:

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, *we will do our best to forward their views.*

Greeley, by going for Lincoln, no doubt reasons that he is *doing his best* to forward the views of the rebels.

☞ Shortly after General McClellan's heroic conduct in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, the following was despatched to him by the President:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.

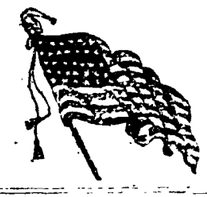
Major General George B. McClellan: I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done all you could. *All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.* A. LINCOLN.

☞ Immediately after the battle and victory of Antietam, General McClellan received the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1862.—Your despatch of to-day received. *God bless you, and all with you.* A. LINCOLN.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.



E. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1864.

HON. JNO. BELL ROBINSON,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

WM. S. STENGER, ESQ.,

OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Will address the Democratic Mass Meeting,

IN GETTYSBURG,

This (Saturday) Evening, Nov 5.

LET THE WHOLE COUNTY TURN OUT!

MEETING AT CORWELL'S.

The friends of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON will hold a meeting at CORWELL'S, in Franklin township, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. The Upper End is expected to turn out in its strength. Several Speakers will be present.

ARE YOU ALL READY!

If not—if there is a single soldier of the Democracy who is behind hand, begin now to get ready—now or never—and strike for your country and her cherished institutions. Strike for your altars, your homes and your firesides.

Stand Firmly at the Polls!

NO MATTER WHETHER RAINS, HAILS OR SNOWS; go to the BALLOT-BOXES, and vote for

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

the Gallant Soldier, PURE PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, and HONEST MAN!

SPURIOUS TICKETS.

Let every Democrat in the county carefully examine his ticket before voting. SEE THAT EACH NAME IS CORRECT. Spurious Electoral tickets are now in circulation, having the names of Abolition Electors substituted in place of the Democratic Electors. Be prepared for the enemy, in whatever shape he may appear.

DEMOCRATS, VOTE EARLY,

And then turn your attention to others. All men have some degree of influence, and may have far more than they are willing to believe they have. No man can tell how much he can do until he makes an effort. TRY YOUR INFLUENCE!

THE GREAT BATTLE

Is approaching. The bugle has already been sounded, and the notes of preparation are heard in the distance. In your hands, Democrats, rests the issue. On your firmness and patriotism all now depends.—**You CAN overcome all combinations against you.**

A PARTING WORD.

Democrats of Adams county! do your whole duty on TUESDAY NEXT. See to it that every Democratic vote in your several districts is brought to the Polls. Let it RAIN or SHINE, be at your posts, and spare no pains—relax no effort, until every Democratic vote is safely deposited in the ballot-box. Let the old and the young—the sick and infirm, all be brought out, and, our word for it, a glorious and triumphant VICTORY AWAITS US!

OLD LINE WHIGS!

Do you want an HONORABLE PEACE? Do you want the Union of your fathers restored? Do you want to see the Constitution which has been so wickedly trampled upon by the bad men now in power, re-established? Do you want your sacred rights as freemen preserved? If you do, vote for McClellan and Pendleton. Follow the lead of your once beloved Fillmore, who in his recent letter declares that the country is on the very verge of Bankruptcy and Military Despotism; who says that "there must be *a change* of policy to save the country, and this *must be done by a change of Administration.*" Follow such men as Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, always Whigs, and opposed to the Democratic party—of hundreds of Old Line Whigs, who see the ruin which the success of Abolitionism will work, and are cordially supporting McClellan for the sake of our beloved country—of thousands of honest voters who *changed* at the last election and *voted* the Democratic ticket for the sake of UNION and PEACE. Do your duty and all will be well.

☞ If any workingman has any doubt how he should vote let him think of the high prices of all the necessaries of life, the burthensome taxation that is grinding him to the dust, and the small increase that has been made in wages, and then ask himself the cause of all his miseries. Let him remember how much tea and coffee and sugar and meat he is now able to give his wife and children. Let him remember how much calico and muslin he can now buy for his suffering family. Let him remember the son whose grave is now unmarked in Southern soil, and the tears that fell when the news of his death reached his once happy fireside. Let him seriously ponder upon all these things, and recollect that they have all been brought upon him by Mr. Lincoln's negro policy—his determination to force negro equality upon the white men of the North, over the ruins of the Union and the Constitution.

SKIES BRIGHT!

From every section of Pennsylvania we receive news of the most cheering character. The Democratic and Conservative masses are thoroughly aroused to the vast importance of next Tuesday's contest. In no portion of the State have we learned of any changes against us. On the contrary, every day brings us intelligence of the most reliable character, of the abandonment of Lincolnism by scores of Republicans, who have espoused the great cause of Liberty and Law, and are now firm in the ranks for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION. The Democratic strongholds everywhere promise to increase their vote of the 11th of October, and in those districts where our friends are in the minority, they are working with all their might to keep the Abolition vote below the figure it reached at the last election. All over the State the Democracy are jubilant and enthusiastic. There is not a solitary gap in our ranks. The column is moving on solidly, proudly, defiantly, to victory.—Freemen! let not this joyous intelligence cause you to slacken your labors. In every county and township, city and borough, ward and precinct, work on, as if one vote was necessary to carry the State—work on, unceasingly, until the night of Tuesday next closes over the ballot-box—work on and the grand triumph which is now within your grasp, will be gloriously achieved! Democrats! Conservatives! Friends of the Union and the Constitution! if you desire to restore the Union and once more secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, work yourselves, and see that every one within the sphere of your influence labors well and faithfully, in the few remaining days that are still left before the great battle of Constitutional Freedom will be fought!—*Age.*

THE FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

We published last week extracts from western papers giving accounts of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Abolitionists in Indiana at the recent election. If there is a spark of honor or honesty remaining in any member of the Republican party, we think this recital should make him blush with shame. If elections can be carried by such means, and the people tamely acquiesce, then, indeed, we are already a nation of slaves.

Freemen of America, if you would preserve the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our ancestors; if you would preserve your own rights and liberties; if you would hand down the blessings of free government to posterity, you must act, and act promptly, energetically, manfully, to break the shackles that tyrants are fastening upon your limbs. ACTION! ACTION!! ACTION!!! is what is required.

Let every man who yet has the spirit of a freeman burning in his breast, be at the Polls early on the morning of the 8th of November. Let him see that his neighbors are there also. Let him give the entire day to the service of his country's cause, and a glorious redemption from lawlessness, misrule and tyranny will be your reward, and free government will be perpetuated.

On the other hand, if, through inaction on your part, you permit the enemy, by means of fraud, intimidation or violence, to overcome you, the days of the Republic will be numbered, and the Sun of Liberty will have set in this western world, in all human probability, never to rise again.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU.

If an Abolitionist asks you to support Abraham Lincoln, ask him what good the country will derive from his re-election. If he tells you it will "put down the rebellion" and "restore the Union," ask why this has not been done during the past four years. He has had all the men and all the money he asked for. He promised to do all the work with 75,000 men in three months. He told us there was "nothing wrong," and that "nobody was hurt," that our troubles were simply a "tempest in a teapot," and that they could be settled at most in "sixty days." His Secretary of State asserted the same thing, and his whole party reiterated the assertion. Ask him why he failed to accomplish this object. If he tells you that the Democrats are not Union men, ask him who it was *they* called "Constitution sticklers" and "Union savers" in 1860; ask him who controlled the administration of the government from the birth of our Republic; ask him who it was that inscribed upon their banners, the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" ask him to show you a single Democrat that has said "let the Union slide," or "we want no Union with slave-holders;" and if he tells you Abraham Lincoln is in favor of the Union ask him why he refused to compromise our difficulties, on the *basis of the Union*, with the Southern Commissioners at Niagara Falls. If he tells you *his party* is in favor of the Union, ask him who it was that cried "no Union with slave-holders," that carried sixteen star flags in 1856, that endorsed Helper's Book and praised the bloody deeds of John Brown, that said the Union was a "lie, a cheat," and that the Constitution was an "agreement with death and convenant with hell;" ask him who it was that presented a petition in the United States Senate for a "dissolution of the Union," and declared this "Union could not remain half slave and half free." *If he still has the impudence to ask you* to vote for Abraham Lincoln as the man for the times, ask him to repeat the promises and pledges made by his party to the people in the campaign of 1860, and why were they not fulfilled.

TAXES AFTER ELECTION.

It is not generally understood, says the *World*, that the special war income tax of five per cent. is not to be collected until after the Presidential election. The object is to keep the people in as good humor as possible, in the hope that, forgetting the heavy burden which is to fall on them, they will be deceived into voting for Lincoln. After the election, no matter who the successful candidate may be, the people will have cause to feel what the rule of the Republicans has cost them. For the same reason, the assessment and collection of the taxes on real estate has been deferred until 1865.

THE DRAFT.

Let all who have had enough of the DRAFT, TAXATION and high *prices*, vote for McCLELLAN, and there will be an end of this LOTTERY of DEATH and RUIN. The Union will be restored and all will be well again. Disunion *fanatics* will neither restore the Union, nor says the Nation.—Ruin and death follow in their path.

☞ A vote for Lincoln is a vote in favor of continuing the "Abolition war." The "abandonment of slavery" is Lincoln's condition of peace.

A Soldier Speaks.

ONCE FOR LINCOLN—NOW FOR McCLELLAN.

We have received a very interesting letter from an Adams county soldier, belonging to the First Rifles P. V. V. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to publish it entire—but it is lengthy, and our space is limited. We must, therefore, for the present, content ourself with a few extracts—but enough to show where the current is running among the old soldiers, especially those who were under command of the gallant and glorious chieftain, the hero of Antietam.

Our correspondent says:

"In the fall of 1860 I was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and remained so until I saw that he and his party were bound on tearing asunder the Constitution, fettering the liberties of the people, and destroying the life of the nation. Yes, I clung to him until (as Jno. C. Fremont said) I saw that he was both a military and political failure—until I saw that he was neither a general or a statesman. I now stand by the only *true* Union party—the party which said to armed rebels, 'The Union, and nothing but the Union.'"

Again:

"The Abolitionists tell you that the rebels will not come into the Union under any consideration—that they are fighting for independence. But I tell you that such is not the case, and I have it from the rebel pickets in our immediate front. They assure us that were the war prosecuted in a conservative manner, Jeff. Davis would soon be hurled from his throne, and peace and Union be restored. At the same time *they assure us that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected* they will fight until they are exterminated. Therefore, vote for McClellan. Peace and prosperity will follow.—Vote for Lincoln, and war, bloodshed, starvation, bankruptcy, and the destruction of the Union, will follow."

And again:

"Fellow citizens, need I tell you anything about the financial condition of the country? No; the storekeeper and tax-gatherer tell you better than I can. In consideration of all these facts, can you vote for A. Lincoln? Can you gaze on the graves of the heroic dead? Can you look on the maimed and crippled that beg at your doors for alms? Can you look over a bleeding and distracted country, and vote for the very party that wishes to carry on this bloodshed four years more? Voter of Adams county, how can I get you to take one sincere, one solemn thought, before you cast your vote? Can I do it by appealing to you from the graves of the dear ones who have fallen? Can I do it by appealing to you through the tears of the widow or the cries of the orphan? Republicans, think well ere you cast your votes. Bleeding humanity demands your solemn consideration. Remember, when you vote for Lincoln, you vote, first, for the freedom of the negro—second, for the Union.—When you vote for McClellan, you vote for the Union, and nothing but the Union.

"Let me give you a little idea how elections are held in the army. There is generally a Republican board appointed. Any person of Lincoln proclivities who comes to the polls can vote by producing a receipt, even should he be only *eighteen* years of age. This was done in my own regiment. Another way they have is to go around and get all the Democratic tickets they can and destroy them.

"I notice that the editor of the *Star* takes particular pains to tell the people what class of men are apt to support Gen. McClellan. In return, let me tell what classes in the army are the strongest Lincoln supporters. First come officers who do it for promotion. Second, a class known in the army as commissary or quartermaster pimps, who never get within five miles of a battle field. Third, a class known as hospital bummers, who never expect to get back to their regiments again. The fourth class are his most ardent supporters, (by words,) which are "Americans" with black skins.

"A few weeks ago the *Star* came out with a startling announcement, viz: That Gen. McClellan left his wounded lie on the battle field of Malvern Hill three or four days after the battle. Whoever told the editor that must have been either blind or dumb, or told a wilful falsehood, as conveyances were sent for the wounded *the next morning under a flag of truce.* Don't tell so many and such big ones, McIlhenny, for some person will always catch you in them.

"The Abolitionists seem somewhat jubilant over the returns from the army. Don't be too joyful, Abs., for the Democratic portion of the army did not vote last election.

"Voters of Adams county, you did nobly at the last election. Try and swell the majority at the coming. And, remember, the Union can only be preserved and peace restored by conservative measures, such as Gen. McClellan proposes carrying out."

Another Soldier Letter.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR McCLELLAN AND THE UNION.

[Correspondence of the Compiler.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 29, '64.

Dear Editor:—The writer of this note makes so bold as to intrude on your kindness for as much space in your paper as would be sufficient for a few words. I wish to say that your paper is truly a sound Union paper, and I, therefore, as a lover of both the Union and its advocates, can't help but love your sentiments. I am one of little McClellan's boys—and I can assure you that we are getting stronger each day. Many thousands who voted for Abe in '60 are now tired out, looking from days to weeks, from weeks to months, and from months to years, for the end of the horrible, sickening conflict, now raging in our once happy and peaceful country, but now almost ruined, with desolation on all sides.—I fear that if old Abe is re-elected we may have those horrible scenes to witness for four long years to come. I often ask what is blindfolding the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania? Is it the flush of greenbacks that are sent there to gain the people's votes? I, as a soldier and an officer now in the service of my beloved country, cry shame at any person who would be so cowardly as to cast his vote for bribery.—Look first to the state of our country, and try if possible to repair damages for all our blunders and disasters which happened since 1861, up to the present day. Hasten to the polls on the 8th of November, and cast your votes for the hero of America, our pathfinder to civilization and truth. McClellan is to be our next President, or our country is ruined forever. Think of our slain brothers that left their homes, wives, fathers, mothers, and sisters, and all that was dear to them by the ties of nature, and went forth to avenge the insult upon our flag and to restore the Union as it had been formed by our fathers. Where are they now? There is not a secluded spot in Virginia but marks their resting place. Their bones are bleaching on all the river banks and sandy knolls for hundreds of miles.—Their spirits are calling forth to their brothers at home to vote for the Union, and to restore that Union we must vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. *That's the man.*

I remain yours with respect,

J. W., 3d Heavy Artillery.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH ELECTED.

SOMERSET, Oct. 29.—The soldiers' vote is counted, and Hon. A. H. Coffroth's official majority in the district over Koontz (Abo.) is forty-nine votes.

☞ All who are in favor of debt, taxation, and conscription, will vote for Abraham Lincoln.

MONSTER MEETING

AT LITTLESTOWN!

THE LARGEST EVER HELD IN THE COUNTY!

Miles of Wagons and Thousands of People!

THE DEMOCRACY JUBILANT!

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Littlestown on Wednesday was a monster demonstration, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. We hardly know how or where to commence a description of the grand display. When we reached the town, at probably 11 o'clock, we saw masses of people everywhere, all over it. But where were the promised big teams? We were soon answered. The grand procession was forming south of the town, requiring a farm or two to manœuvre it upon. Presently it appeared upon the principal street. Such a sight this county never witnessed before. We were compelled to acknowledge that the great gathering at Gettysburg on the 10th of October was excelled. There were more people and bigger teams than we had here. How long the procession was we had no means of estimating. It certainly covered two miles—some think three, and others go even higher. There were in the line two splendid brass bands, with any number of bands of martial music. The Gettysburg Band Chariot was, of course, there, with its fine team of greys. We noticed a team of thirty-six horses, another of thirty, and another of twenty-six, with dozens having six and eight horses. The horses were generally decorated with small flags and wreaths, whilst the wagons bore hickories and evergreens, with large flags, banners, and indeed everything that could be thought of to add to the gay picture. It would require columns of our paper to give all the details—and these we have not now to spare. Suffice it to say, that, without doubt, it was the largest and most imposing political display ever had in the county.—The Democracy of the lower townships deserve credit for their efforts in the matter, and thanks are due to the Democracy of Carroll county, and Hanover and Heidelberg in York county, for contributing so considerably to the grand turn out. Dr. E. F. Shorb was Chief Marshal, assisted by a number of Assistant Marshals, whose names we did not learn. The procession was well managed, and successful in every feature. The enthusiasm along the whole line was unbounded. The hearts of the Democrats were joyful, and those of the Abolitionists correspondingly depressed.

As to the crowd present, we hardly know how even to guess at it. The people were there *by thousands!* Look where one would, large bodies presented themselves to the sight. They came together as men appreciating the country's danger, and felt that it was necessary for every one to raise his voice against the iniquities and usurpations of the party in power—to confer together as freemen in regard to the perils of the times, and the remedy for our troubles. Every man felt that upon the result of next Tuesday depends the fate of this nation—for weal if McClellan be successful, for woe if Lincoln be re-elected.

After dinner, the great mass of men and women assembled in front of the Railroad Warehouse, where a handsome stand had been prepared. Hon. Wm. McSherry called the meeting to order, and after some very excellent remarks, announced the following officers:

President, Joseph Fink, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Dr. Butler, John Maring, John Orndorff, Joseph Hoppe, John Lilly, John Kellenberger, Samuel Isaacs, George Swope, H. D. Wattles, George Lawrence, Nicholas Dallhamer, Elias Slagle, Abraham Krise, of P., Michael Crouse, John Lynch, Henry Myers, Michael Fiscel, Peter Orndorff, Joseph Dellone, Francis J. Wilson, Samuel March, Carl Forney, Henry Spaulding, Martin Getz, Isaac Fisher, Elias Sponseller, Joseph Klunk, Hon. David Ziegler, Thomas N. Dicks, Moses Hartman, Isaac Lightner, Jacob Lott, John Diehl, Henry B. Cromer, Daniel Geiselman, Adam Rebert, John Rudisil, John Ruff, Jesse D. Newman.

Secretaries, George W. Rowe, Samuel Harner, Levi Golden, Samuel J. Shorb, Peter Neiderrer, Geo. W. Welsh, Jeremiah Diehl, Capt. J. E. Miller, Henry J. Myers, Joseph Byers, John L. Jenkins.

After music by one of the Bands, the ladies of Littlestown and vicinity sang a McClellan song, with fine effect—for which, of course, they received three hearty cheers. Mr. McSherry then read letters from Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. Hiester Clymer, containing words of cheer for the friends of McClellan. Judge Black telegraphed that he was too unwell to be there.

John Gibson, Esq., of York, then spoke—followed by Col. Russell, of Hanover, Jno. W. Bittenger, Esq., of York, and John Kitchie, Esq., of Frederick. These gentlemen made able and telling speeches, all of which were received with the liviest demonstrations of satisfaction.

Speeches were also made to a large crowd from the balcony of the Railroad Hotel, by M. B. Miller, H. J. Stahle, Geo. A. Codori and J. H. White, Esq.

Thus ends our imperfect description of the Great Mass Meeting of Southern Pennsylvania in 1864, the like of which few in these parts ever before saw.

☞ The SENTINEL most grossly assaults the Democratic Return Judges. It charges them with having been "false to their oath of office." This is a serious accusation, and Mr. Harper may some day regret having made it. All who know Henry J. Kuhn, Peter Orndorff, George Gluter, Daniel S. Diehl, Henry Witmer, Wm. Duttera, Abraham Krise, of A., Wm A McSherry, John Strasbaugh, Frederick Diehl, John Ruff, Francis Bream, Samuel Blake, and John Baker, know them to be honest, conscientious and honorable men—men who have the intelligence to comprehend *their duty*, and when comprehending it, the manliness to perform it. Such an accusation against citizens so irreproachable comes with a bad grace from a shoddy office-holder, and can only have been suggested by partisan desperation. The National Tax Assessor may feel that office and greenbacks that come by office are about to slip from his grasp, but he mistakes his point if he expects to retain his hold upon the public treasury by such uncalled-for slanders upon Democratic citizens of the highest character and standing.

☞ The SENTINEL coolly says that eight returns of soldier votes were thrown out for "informality." No such thing. They were rejected because they lacked material ingredients—just as a deed of conveyance would be valueless if it lacked the acknowledgment.

The SENTINEL also says the Judges did not apply the law. We were not at the Court-house on the day of the meeting of the Judges, but are informed by several who were present that THE LAW APPLICABLE WAS READ IN EVERY CASE, and made THE TEST of validity.

Is it mere "informality" in voters of other counties voting for this county? Is it mere "informality" when one of the most important ingredients in the election, the oaths of the officers, is lacking? Is it mere "informality" when two companies are included in one return, the law clearly directing that each shall vote by itself?

This plea of "informality" won't do in these cases, and is only resorted to by the office-holders with the hope of deceiving and duping the public, at the expense of the character of some of our best citizens. Will the public be longer deceived by selfish demagogues?

☞ The *Sentinel* charges that the exclusion of several of the returns "was the result of a caucus of the Return Judges, which was attended by three of the McClellan attornies of the town."

We are assured by "McClellan attornies of the town" that this is a trumped-up falsehood, altogether without foundation. The Return Judges decided upon the several cases, by applying THE LAW, without inquiring into their political bearing. It is due to those whom the *Sentinel* thus assails to make this statement, and we belive that after reflection the editor of the *Sentinel* will make it too.

☞ VOTERS! If you esteem trial by jury, free press, and free speech, among your invaluable rights as freemen, vote the Democratic ticket!

GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

UNPRECEDENTED OUTPOURING OF THE DEMOCRACY!

Soldiers of the Union for McClellan and Pendleton!

50,000 FREEMEN IN LINE!

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM—THE STATE SAFE FOR McCLELLAN.

Abolition Interference, and How it Resulted.

The most magnificent procession, in both length and brilliancy, which ever occurred in Philadelphia, took place on Saturday night last, in honor of the Democratic victory at the late State election.—The Sunday *Mercury* says there were over 50,000 persons in the line, whilst the procession was resplendent with thousands of gay banners, bright lights and patriotic mottoes, and as the extended column moved along the route, the most enthusiastic cheers made the welkin ring again. The air was continually ablaze with the glare of rockets, and the city never before saw a more superb, brilliant and imposing demonstration. There were nine grand divisions, under marshals and aids—whilst Gen. Wm. McCandless, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was marshal over the whole.

The procession was at several points interrupted by Abolition rowdies, hired for the purpose. How it resulted is told in the following from the *Age*:

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a procession which passed along Chestnut and other streets in this city, and was not molested. The Democrats did nothing to break the peace. The Keystone Club House was stoned, but no police protected it, and the only arrests made were of unoffending Democrats. But as soon as the Democracy began their march on Saturday night, a new order of things prevailed.—From Thirteenth street down to Sixth, by a pre-arranged plan, squads of Abolition rioters were posted at every advantageous point. Circumstances convince us that this was arranged beforehand, and that roughs and bruisers were collected, and in some cases paid to be on hand for the dark and infamous work. At the Union League House, just below Thirteenth street, both sides of the street were filled with Abolitionists. Policemen were scattered through the crowd at that point, but at the Commonwealth building, below Seventh street, though a large crowd of Abolitionists were assembled, scarcely a policeman was to be seen in the early part of the evening. They were at the League House to protect it; but, for the Commonwealth building, they prudently stayed away for fear they might have to arrest some of their Abolition friends.

At a little after nine the procession began to move past the League House. At the very commencement it was greeted with hoots and howls. The police made no effort to stop their hisses. Then stones and mud were thrown. The police did not stop that. Stones were thrown out of the second story windows of the League House, but not a policemen entered it to arrest any rioter. One of these struck Robert E. Randall, Esq., who was at the head of one of the divisions, and severely injured him. Alderman McMullan, whilst expostulating with the police, and reminding them of their duty, and doing all he could to maintain the peace, was struck on the head and on the leg, and badly hurt. Abolitionists rushed out of the crowd, and struck the men in the procession, and threw sticks and stones and mud at the Democratic banners and transparencies, yet not an arrest was made. Almost every banner was injured, and in one case which came under our own observation, a man stood with a large club between two policeman and struck at the horsemen and the banners, yet not an effort was made to stop him. For a while the Democrats, loth to cause a disturbance, bore it. But now forbearance ceased to be a virtue. They rushed at the League House, smashed the lower windows, overset the policemen, and as quick as thought the League window shutters were shut and the lights turned off. The Democracy were masters of that part of the field, and for the balance of the evening the Leaguers did not molest the procession.

At the Commonwealth building a bloody drama was enacted. There is a saloon in the cellar, with two broad staircases leading down to it from the street. The first floor is decorated with full length oil paintings of Lincoln and Johnson. When the procession began to pass the building, the rioters were thick. The house was used as a rendezvous, and the north side of the street was occupied by them. But two policemen were to be seen in the neighborhood. The very first ranks of the procession were greeted with hoots, and the first transparency was received with showers of stones and mud. Every banner was struck, and soiled or broken. The rioters even threw stones and filth into the omnibusses filled with little girls, and at the ladies who rode in the line. Until the Fourth or Fifth Wards came along the insults were received without provoking any retaliation. But these wards were treated with volleys of stones and sticks thrown at the men, and they turned on their assailants, drove them into the building, and for a time kept them quiet.

The police, who kept away so long as their Abolition friends were victorios, came to reinforce them when defeated, and now appeared upon the ground. They flourished their clubs and threatened all sorts of things. They did not arrest a single Abolitionist, however. The procession passed on. One ward after another marced along, and was greeted with stones and mud.—Transparencies were broken. The rioters became more and more demonstrative.—They had stores of ammunition in the building, and brought it out when needed. The police never interfered, but some smiled and applauded when a good shot was made at a banner. No Abolitionist was arrested. So things continued until the McClellan Old Guard came along. It was received with volleys of stones. It halted, made a left turn, and, with a hurrah, rushed on the rioters. A second time were the Abolitionists and policemen swept pell mell into the cellar, rolling over each other down the steps, and landing on the cellar floor, evidently perfectly satisfied with the McClellan Old Guard. The procession moved on again, for the moment, without interruption.

But reinforcements of rioters and policemen came up. The wounded were carried off and fresh squads were brought forward. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards passed. Mud and stones were thrown again. Still no arrests were made. The Abolitionists became worse and worse; huge clubs were thrown out of the second story windows, and the Fifteenth Ward had partly passed by when a rush was made and the line broken. The ward halted and for a moment looked on their assailants. There they were, police and rioters mixed up, hard to tell who were *not* throwing missiles. At last, from up and down and across the street, the Fifteenth Ward Democracy made a rush. They took their torches and transparencies, broke them to pieces and hurled them at the mob. The police got frightened; some tried to get away; some fired pistols and sprung rattles and called for help. The Democracy rushed in, and poured volleys of everything they could lay their hands on, at the buildings. Again were police and Abolitionists rolled down the steps into the cellar. The windows were smashed and the huge lamp in front of the building knocked to pieces. Lincoln and Johnson were peppered, and from their appearance the next day, looked as if they had had enough of it. Foremost among the Democrats was a Zouave who threw stone after stone down the cellar steps; and far back in the cellar itself could be seen policemen and rioters frightened out of their wits, crouching behind benches and tables. For fifteen minutes the battle continued. Nothing could resist the torrent. A large oval space on the pavement and street in front of the building was empty. Over it the missiles were poured into the building, and on it lay at least a dozen wounded men. The rioters, police, and all were cleared off the ground by the Democracy; the lights in the building were put out by some one, and the procession moved on.

This was the end of the riot. There was no more molestation. The line moved forward unbroken. What was left of the police tried to nail up broken doors and patch broken windows, but not an Abolitionist was seen from the Fifteenth Ward to the end of the line; the Democratic column moved forward unbroken.

One man was killed and seventeen are known to have been wounded. The murdered man was a Democrat, and was killed by a stone thrown from the north side of the street. At least ten policemen were hurt. Nothing can equal the indignation against the police. Many Republicans say that the manner in which they allowed the Abolition rioters to do as they pleased was shameful. Mayor Henry should read his men a lesson for Saturday night's work. If he does not he is unworthy to be Mayor of Philadelphia. Yesterday morning thousands visited the battle-field. The Commonwealth Building was most sorrowful to behold. The two lamps in front looked as if they had been on a drunk for a week.—They were bent and twisted most fantastically. The front of the building was hacked and marked by the missiles. The doors and window sashes were kept from falling down by boards nailed across them. The cellar was gutted. The Central Police Station was a huge hospital. The next time Abolition rioters and policemen try to break up a Democratic procession, we trust they will calculate beforehand the cost of the undertaking.

These were not, by any means, all the outrages. A bottle of vitriol was thrown at one of the large transparencies carried by the Third Ward delegation. The vitriol was thrown near the League House. Two men were severely burnt by it. Several horses in the cavalcade were cut with knives.

THE REJECTED RETURNS.

The law directs very plainly the manner in which elections are to be held and conducted by Pennsylvania electors in the military service.

A poll shall be opened in each company, &c. The electors present at each poll shall elect three persons for Judges, and these Judges shall appoint two Clerks. The Judges and Clerks shall *each* take an oath or affirmation that he will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the election, which oath or affirmation any of the said Judges or Clerks may administer to each other, and the same shall be in writing, or partly written and partly printed, and signed by said Judges and Clerks and *certified to by the party administering the same*, and attached to or entered upon the poll book and there signed and certified as aforesaid.

Separate poll books shall be kept and *separate returns* made for the voters of *each county*. The county and township of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll books. At the close of the polls the number of votes shall be counted and set down and certified and signed by the Judges. One of the Judges shall take out the tickets, one at a time, read the names voted for and then deliver it to the second Judge, who shall examine the same and pass it to the third Judge, who shall string the vote for each county upon a separate thread. Two or more tickets rolled together shall not be counted, a ticket containing more than the proper number of names for the same office shall be considered fraudulent as to that office—each Clerk shall keep a tally list for each county.—Then the Act provides in detail the form of the poll book to be substantially adhered to, and requiring the blanks to be carefully filled.

The forms of certificates of oaths of Judges and Clerks and of the return, &c., are also given in the law.

The Judges shall then put in an envelope one of the poll books, with its tally list and *return of each county*, together with the tickets, and transmit the same as soon as possible thereafter to the Prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted if not in the service. It is made the duty of the Prothonotary to whom *such* returns shall be made to deliver to the Return Judges of the same county a copy certified under his hand and seal of the return of votes *so transmitted to him by the Judges of the election as aforesaid.*

The Return Judges of Adams county met on the 28th ult., for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote, according to law.—Every one who observes the provisions of the Act as above given, will see very clearly how the elections were to be held by the soldiers, and how the returns were to be made. The Return Judges have nothing to do with returns made of elections held in a manner contrary to that provided by the law.

The Prothonotary is not required to certify the returns of any such elections. The Prothonotary did deliver to the Return Judges copies of 31 returns, of these twenty-four were received and counted. Seven were not received, they appearing, as the Prothonotary certified, to be in violation of the Act of Assembly, and his copies of them showing for the information of the Board and the public also, wherein they were defective and illegal. These he need not have certified at all, but he did so doubtless to let all have an opportunity of seeing and judging of their illegality.

The first not received was the return attempted to be made of election held by Co. K, 184th Regt., which included a voter of Franklin county. This of necessity vitiated the whole return. It could not be told how that Franklin county elector voted. The officers of that election had made an illegal return. They had disregarded the law and no man can show how the Board could have counted the votes of such a return. The Return Judges are sworn and they must act in accordance with law.

The next was of Co. C, 202d Regt. In this case *but one Judge* was elected, and but that same one Judge acted and made the return. This was not an election held and a return by the *three* Judges, as directed positively by the law. It was a return unknown to the law and could not be received.

Returns for Mower U. S. Gen'l Hospital, Cuyler U. S. A. Hospital and McClellan U. S. A. Gen'l Hospital, the two former giving each one vote, the last three votes, were not received, because they did not contain the oaths and certificates of oaths of the Judges and Clerks. There was nothing to show that the officers holding these elections were qualified according to law.

A return of an election held at one poll, before one set of election officers, by Companies B and G, of 138th Regt., was sent to the Prothonotary. This was in glaring opposition to the law, which, as has been seen, directs emphatically that "*a poll shall be opened in each company.*" No excuse could be given for the admission of such a return and it could not be received.

Duplicate returns for Co. I, 210th Regt., contained names of voters of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bradford, Columbia and Perry counties. There was no certificate of the oath of two of the Judges and the Clerks. If the Board of Return Judges is a mere machine to count votes, not to examine what is before them, but to "go it blind," as some of the opposition wanted them to do, then of course these *double returns* of this Co. must be counted. They were not according to law and the Board did not receive them.

The return for Co. B, 21st Regt. Cavalry, was so defective and illegal that the Prothonotary could not and did not certify a copy of it. It contained names of voters of Franklin, Adams and York counties, and a return of votes for the different officers voted for in the three counties. An election was attempted to be held by Judges and Clerks who were qualified by a person not an election officer, in violation of the law. The effect was the same as if they had not been qualified at all. Therefore those Judges and Clerks had no right to hold an election or make a return of it.—It also appeared that there were in this return more votes cast for Coffroth and Koontz than there were Adams county voters. The Judges could not, for the reason given, count those votes. There was no legal paper before them to enable them to do it.

Not a solitary argument worthy of the name was or could be presented in support of the illegal returns. The election officers were amply provided with blanks, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for conducting the elections according to law. $15,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose and to carry the law into effect, but in many cases its provisions have been disregarded.

Mr. Sweeney, the Return Judge of Gettysburg, offered a motion to throw out the returns of Franklin and Cumberland townships, for some alleged inconsistencies between the certificates and tally lists, but his motion was properly declared by the Board out of time and out of order. The day for the district returns had passed, and those returns are governed by the general law. Mr. Sweeney's motion was sustained by the seven Republican Judges, and the right the Board had to examine the returns and not receive such as were not returns under the law, was by the course of the seven Judges on this motion, not only conceded but unanimously ratified.

Notwithstanding, these seven, "a rebellious minority," only one-third of the whole number, refused to sign the certificates, refused even to sign a certificate showing the action of the Board in not receiving the eight returns, but left the Court House in the wake of a few Abolition leaders to do their bidding.

It was objected by one of the seven that the Act provided that no mere informality shall invalidate the elections under it.—Certainly not, and not a single return was not counted on the ground of "*mere informality.*" Informality is want of form. Illegality is another thing, it is contrariety to law. The Judges are to count legal returns and such only, intolerant McPherson and his vile slanders upon good men, and the wrath of a few other intolerant bigots, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The action of the Board is right in the opinion of eminent legal counsel of different parts of the State, and of law abiding people. Illegal returns were not even laid before the Return Judges of Bedford co. The Prothonotary could not certify any but such as were in accordance with law. There is no "military necessity" compelling the Return Judges to suspend the operation of a law so recent as the 25th of August, 1864. Although it is to be sincerely regretted that any of the returns of the soldiers' vote, or their elections, were not legal, adherence to law was the only right and safe course for the Judges.

A LAST CARD.

The New York *Tribune* has given publicity to a wonderful story about the detection of certain parties in substituting Democratic for Republican electoral tickets in the ballots sent home from New York soldiers to be voted in November. In Greeley's own words:

The charges are in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto.

It is added that Holt is investigating the matter, that whole boxes of votes have been seized, and that the "Government" is making arrests. These last statements are doubtless true, but, as for the charges themselves, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them *basely and willfully false.*

The whole thing is an artifice to defraud the army of its vote, and a downright lie invented to affect the approaching election. The military and all other post offices are entirely under the control of the Abolitionists, the mails pass through their hands alone, and if letters have been tampered with, it has been by their own wicked agents.

The above is from the Reading *Gazette* of Saturday. The following is from the *Age* of Monday:

More About the Army Fraud.

The secret of the seizure of the army vote of New York, by order of Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in despatches like those which we print below. Unable to control the soldiers in their choice, the Administration is determined, by confiscating their votes, to maintain itself in power, in defiance of the popular will. The boxes containing the very ballots referred to in these despatches, have been taken charge of by Mr. Lincoln's deputies, and if they ever design to give them up, it will only be after they have stuffed them with enough fraudulent votes to control the result. We copy from the New York *Express*. It is well to say, that the statements here given were published before the vote was confiscated, and probably furnished Mr. Lincoln with the information which decided him to seize the boxes, and to destroy returns so fatal to his political prospects:

"The voting in the army on James River, is now nearly over, and the result of the New York vote is known to be a decided majority for General McClellan. The New York 69th voted all but one for McClellan. The 2d Corps voted 1,680 Democratic, to 76 Republican. Many Democratic votes have been sent by mail. The 10th Corps is reported to have given a decided Democratic majority. The New York army vote is thought decidedly favorable."

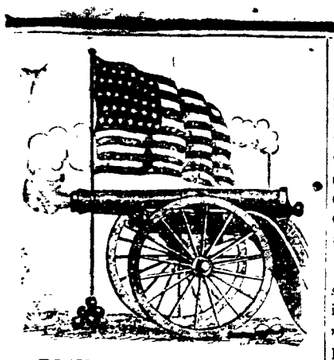
FIRE ON LINCOLN AND JEFF. DAVIS.

[Correspondence of the Express.]

"We have cheering news from the army, (throwing out the fraudulent votes.) Mac and Seymour will be way ahead in the 5th Corps. On Sunday there had been 1,854 votes cast; out of which number Mac had received 1,125; the 2d Corps about the same result. And so it is throughout where we have a fair show. The Republican canvassers have every facility, whereas we are working against the whole power of the Administration."

We are gratified to find the following announcement in the Albany *Argus*, which, we presume, is made by authority:

"Governor Seymour is absent, but he will demand of President Lincoln *the release of those agents of the State, and the return of



PENNSYLVANIA O. K.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 11th of October, on the Congressional vote, is 1,958, and the average Democratic majority cast on the county tickets, including the Congressional vote, is 9,868! This magnificent victory, achieved in the face of the most unscrupulous and determined opposition ever before arrayed against them, has covered the Democracy of Pennsylvania with glory. The Abolitionists never dreamed of such a crushing defeat. The Democrats scarcely permitted themselves to hope for such a heart cheering result. But THE PEOPLE, outraged and insulted by Mr. Lincoln's destructive negro policy, rose in their strength, and won this great triumph of truth and justice over fraud and despotism. Be of good cheer, freemen! On Tuesday next, the Old Keystone will give 30,000 majority for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION!—*Phila. Age.*

THE PEOPLE ALIVE TO THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

MEETING AT HAMPTON.

The McClellan Mass Meeting at Hampton on Tuesday evening was the largest held in that section of the county for years. Reading and the neighboring townships turned out in handsome style, whilst the enthusiasm for the Democratic nominees was unbounded. Before the organization of the meeting, a long procession, with music and transparencies, marched the streets, cheer upon cheer going up from all parts of the line. Several of the houses were brilliantly illuminated. The meeting organized at Dicks' hotel, a beautiful stand having been put up for the speaking. The officers were:

President, John Lynch, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Henry Myers, Esq., Thomas N. Dicks, Emanuel Neidich, Jacob Miller, Francis J. Wilson, John Riegle, John Ruff, Michael Alwine, Col. S. Blake, John Henry Myers, Samuel Miller.

Secretaries, Samuel March, Joseph Wolf, Solomon Miller, Jer. Slaybaugh, John E. Little, Jeremiah Schriver, Wm. C. Beck, Charles Buds, Emanuel Hull.

Speeches were made by J. C. Neely, Esq., Jacob Lott, Dr. D. S. Peffer, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., Capt. Mundorff, and H. J. Stahle, when the meeting adjourned with many cheers for McClellan, Pendleton and the Union.

☞ Wm. McClean, Esq., addressed the McClellan Club of Menallen, at Holtzwam School-house, on Thursday evening. H. J. Stahle addressed the Mountjoy Club, at Barr's Schoolhouse, on the same evening. Both good meetings.

A CARD.

I notice my name published as a Secretary at the Abolition meeting on Saturday evening. I gave no authority for such use of my name. I am a Democrat, and will vote for McClellan, as a matter of course.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1864.

For the Compiler.

☞ It is the mission of Democracy to crush tyranny in every shape and form.—Bear in mind, Democrats, it is your mission to crush tyranny. Remember that on Tuesday next, the 8th day of Nov., 1864, the great battle for liberty is to be fought. Remember, Democrats, that if Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President for four years more, the manacles of slavery will be hopelessly rivited on us—that our liberty, our property and even our lives, will be completely in the hands of this minion tyrants, bearing the title of Provost Marshals. Remember these truths, Democrats, and go to the polls on Tuesday, every lover of his country and of his country's liberty, and by your united votes, hurl that venal party from its present power, place Gen. McClellan in the Presidential chair; and then the doors of the numerous bastiles that are now doubly barred on thousands of our best citizens, will be thrown wide open, and all confined in those abodes of misery and wretchedness will be overjoyed to find themselves liberated from these dreadful dungeons, and from their inmost souls, will bless and thank us for having worked their deliverance from their dark prisons. As soon as McClellan is inaugurated, and those prisoners set free, he will say to the South: Fellow-citizens, we have been fighting four long years, with great sacrifice of blood and treasure. Now let us stop fighting for a short space, talk the matter coolly over and see if something can't be done to restore the Union without the further effusion of blood.

Kinderhook, Nov. 2, 1864.

MORE TYRANNY.—Samuel J. Bricker, the son-in-law of Mr. Knepply, who lives on Mulberry street near Second, was a member of the 201st regiment from this place, but on account of sickness was unable to perform duty and was brought home sick and attended by physicians who declared that he was not fit to leave his bed. A few days ago, a guard was sent from Camp Curtin to the house, to demand the body of Bricker as a deserter. The women plead in vain, and the physicians remonstrated in vain that he was too sick to leave his bed. He was taken from that sick bed and held up till his clothes were put on, and then he was taken to Camp Curtin. He lived but a few days. His wife, a beautiful, young and amiable lady, who was in such condition as to render her aid useless, received a message from Camp Curtin that her husband was dying.—Before she could reach the scene of this melancholy tragedy his light had gone out and his spirit had gone to a just God to ask for an acquittal where justice still reigns.

The corps is now at home. He might have been still living and he might have survived the trials of disease, but the cruelties of this administration were too much for him, and the poor, brave, patriotic soldier died in the hands of his tormentors.

Freemen, how long will you suffer this curse to sunder every tie of sympathy and affection? Go to the polls, we implore you, and vote for your freedom and mine, your rights and mine. God forbid that such tyranny should triumph in a free land!—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

☞ The Democrats contend for a RESTORATION OF THE UNION: the Republicans for the EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGROES. It is for the people to decide by their ballots on the 8th of November which they prefer—UNION, PEACE AND THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY; or, PERPETUAL WAR IN A VAIN EFFORT TO EMANCIPATE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

☞ The ignorance, incompetency, and corruption of Mr. Lincoln's administration have cost the country as much in three years as George Washington and all the succeeding Presidents, down to James Buchanan, were able to spend in eighty-seven years, although the nation paid for three costly wars during that period. Can we afford to perpetuate this misrule.

☞ VOTERS! If you are in favor of the Union as our forefathers made it, and as you have enjoyed it, until the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, vote the Democratic ticket!

BE ON THE ALERT, DEMOCRATS!

As the election for President will take place on Tuesday next, we caution our friends to be wide awake! Recollect that the Abolitionists will resort to any means to gain the election, and we must be ready to meet them at all times. WORK ALTOGETHER, as before, and all will be well! Get all your votes out, and beware of fraud and deception!

☞ Gov. Seymour, of New York, has issued a proclamation *declaring that military* interference at the polls in that State *shall not be allowed*—and ordering the sheriffs to prevent such interference by the full force of the law, if it should require the calling forth of the whole power of their districts. That has the ring of true metal.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has also issued a noble proclamation of the same tenor.

☞ Abolition electioneerers must understand that offering a barrel of flour or any other bribe, for a vote, is an indictable offence.

They must also understand that threatening to stop the pension of a disabled soldier, simply because he wants to vote for McClellan, is indictable likewise.

These unprincipled demagogues may have *the law* rattling round their ears before they think of it. Was there ever a set of office-holders or office-hunters more desperate?

☞ Whilst at the Hampton meeting, on Tuesday evening, a reliable gentleman told us that he had just read a letter from an Abolition soldier in the army boasting that he had voted SIX TIMES at the late election. Such "outrages" the *Sentinel* has not a word to say about.

☞ The Return Judges in Bedford, Fulton, Lycoming, and other counties, rejected returns of soldier votes, because not in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature on the subject.

☞ We are told that the Republicans at Harrisburg have stopped betting on the State for Lincoln.

"*The Last Hope.*"—Ex-President Fillmore, in his recent letter of September 28, says: "*I look upon the election of General McClellan as the LAST HOPE for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty.*"

☞ The National Debt is now more than *four thousand millions of dollars*; on which there will be interest amounting at six per cent. to *two hundred and forty millions of dollars* annually, and as our largest income, in peaceful times, was only about seventy millions, a sum not sufficient for ordinary expenses, the enormous sum required must be by taxation—more taxation! It has grown gradually on us, as have all Mr. Lincoln's measures, and will continue to grow, for like causes must produce like effects! Elect Mr. Lincoln, and we shall have more debt, more drafts, more taxes and more war.

Heed Not Abolition Lies and Calumnies.

☞ REMEMBER THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY, THE 8th DAY OF NOVEMBER.

☞ FORTY THOUSAND FRAUDULENT VOTES were polled in Indiana to elect Morton, the Abolition candidate for Governor. Was that an "outrage," Mr. *Sentinel*, or not?

☞ A dispatch from Washington to a New York journal, of the 29th ult., says: All hands are busy about the next draft, which will follow the November election. It will be a draft for men, and no exemptions will be tolerated.—Grant and Sherman both call for men, and five hundred thousand will be required to fill up their ranks. The provost marshal is getting ready now.

☞ The "State Guard" is in a state of non-progression, notwithstanding several Gubernatorial proclamations, and will probably remain so until after the election. The urgent need of the Governor's oratorical powers to mend the political prospect of Pennsylvania for Massa Linkum, is presumed to be the cause of State defence being so long and so wofully neglected. That *draft, too, will come off*, AFTER THE ELECTION, *without any peradventure!* "Vote for Curtin and save the draft!" *Only* FIFTEEN THOUSAND *men are to be drafted for the State Guard!*—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Fremont thinks Lincoln a failure. Lincoln thinks Fremont a failure. The poorest thinkers think right sometimes.

☞ At the great McCLELLAN mass meeting held at Syracuse, New York, on the 26th ult., all the Vice Presidents, 120 in number, had formerly been stiff opponents of the Democratic party. Their voice is "give us a change."

☞ "To whom it may concern!"—The people propose to swap ABE for GEORGE.

☞ VOTERS! If you are in favor of peace, happiness, national and individual prosperity, vote the Democratic ticket!

☞ VOTERS! If you oppose taxation, and disapprove of corruption and despotism, vote the Democratic ticket!

☞ VOTERS! If you have friends and relatives in the army whose life you prize and whose sentiments you approve, vote the Democratic ticket.

☞ VOTERS! If you are opposed to negro equality, and in favor of the rights of white men, vote the Democratic ticket!

☞ VOTERS! If you are in favor of your country, vote the Democratic ticket!

☞ VOTERS! If you reverence the Constitution, which is the fountain-head of your individual rights, vote the Democratic ticket!

☞ We issue this number of the *Compiler* on Saturday, two days earlier than usual.

THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—By a notice in another column it will be seen that a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg will be held on the 16th of November, to determine whether the Bank shall continue as a State institution or go into the National system.

☞ Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Butler township, presented us, the other day, with the finest basket of Apples we have seen this season. She has the thanks of the household for the delicious treat.

We are under obligations to Mr. George Hull, of Hamiltonban township, for a basket of mammoth potatoes, some of them as large as tin-cups. McClellan stock, and hard to beat.

☞ Hezekiah Taney, son of John Taney, of Mountjoy township, came to his death on the 15th ult., near Front Royal. He was a member of the 22d Pa. Cavalry, and was accidentally killed by the discharge of a carbine in the hands of a comrade. The ball passed through his brain and caused instant death.—He was aged about 19 years.

☞ A. J. Cover, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner for this county by Gov. Curtin, to receive the army vote, and has left for that purpose.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrick, Mr. JOHN F. HANER, of Mountjoy township, to Miss LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Francis Swisher, Esq., of Cumberland township, this county.

On the same day, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. C. B. YOUNG, Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., to Miss ANNIE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Jacob Swisher, Esq., of Cumberland township, this county.

On the 13th ult., by Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. MELCHOIR SLONGALHOFF to Miss REBECCA BARNITZ, both of Adams county.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. CHARLES A. MOORE, of New York, to Miss LIZZIE MARY BRICHTER, of Hanover.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. JESSE HOFFMAN, of Cumberland township, to Miss SARAH JANE TOOT, of Straban township.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Waybright Ziegler, by Rev. Dr. Baugher, Mr. CHARLES W. BAKER to Miss LOUISA M. MARTIN, all of this place.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 6th of September last, at Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. ANNA MARY BELL, (widow of Wm. Bell,) formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 79 years.

On the 13th ult., Mr. DAVID FORREST, son of James Lynn, Esq., of Franklin township, in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry.

On Sept. 28th, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn., from fever contracted in the Army, WM. E. SPANGLER, son of Henry Spangler, (formerly of this county,) a member of Co. B, 9th Ind. Cavalry, aged 22 years 7 months and 25 days.

On the 29th of Sept., ANNA MARGARET, aged 3 years and 5 days, and on the 26th of October, MARTHA LOUISA, aged 1 year 3 months and 14 days—both children of John W. and Margaret Seltzer, of Cumberland tp.

In Oxford township, on the 27th ult., LUCY ANN, infant daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Senft, aged 1 year 6 months and 22 days.

Large Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, having sold his Farm, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Latimore township, Adams county, all his Farm Stock and Implements, viz:

9 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES, (two of them excellent young Brood Mares with foal,) 3 Milch Cows, (two of them match twins,) 5 head of Young Cattle, a pair of Goats; an excellent Four-horse Broad-tread Wagon, with new Bed and Feed Trough, One-horse Wagon, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, 4 two and three-horse Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Field Drag, Shovel Ploughs and Corn Forks, Single, Double and Three-horse Trees, Log Chain, 3 sets of Butt Traces and a lot of other Chains, 12 Cow Chains, 3 Spreaders, Crow Bar, Mattocks, Picks, Stone Wedges, a lot of Old Iron, a first-rate Hay Carriage, Big Sled, Plough and Harrow Sled, 2 sets of Breechbands, 4 sets of Front Gears, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Lines, new Whip and Wagon Saddle, Revolving and Drag Hay Rakes, Shovels and Forks, Mowing Scythes and Snaths, Running-part of Hand Wagon, 2 Cutting Axes, Hand Saw, Work Bench and Screw, Grindstone; Hay by the ton, Rye Straw and Corn Fodder by the bundle, Cloverseed, Timothy-seed and Flax-seed by the bushel, 175 White Oak Posts, 1000 River White Pine Shingles, lot of Oak Shingles, Chesnut and Oak Rails, 600 River Pine Palings, Oak Plank, Pine and Oak Boards, Wagon Plank, Pale and Board Gates, Bands and Hooks, Wagon Bows, Ridge Pole, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB HECHT.

Lewis W. Heikes, Auctioneer.

Nov. 7, 1864. ts*

Public Sale

OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—On the 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jesse Cook, deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., will sell at Public Sale, the following described property of said deceased, to wit:

THE MILL PROPERTY, situate in said township, on Opossum creek, and on the State road, about one mile north west of Bendersville. The mill is built of stone, three stories high, and having one run of Burrs and one pair of Chopping Stones. The water wheel is overshot and the water power good. The mill contains the modern improvements, with good bolting, elevators, and hoisting apparatus.—The gearing is all good and the mill generally in fine running order. His mill is located in an excellent grain growing neighborhood and commands a large run of country custom. It is easy of access and convenient to markets. There is also a Farm containing 178 Acres of land, on which is erected a good Weatherboarded & Stone HOUSE, two stories high, with a good Frame Barn. There is also a Mill House, with a Stable, Spring-house, and other out-buildings. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, with a large proportion of meadow and Timber-land. There are three Orchards on the premises, two of them in a bearing condition and the other young and thriving.—There is a large amount of excellent Pine and Oak timber on the property. This is a desirable property and will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞ This property will either be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. It can be divided to advantage into Four Lots—make one tract of good Timber-land, and two tracts of good farming land, with a fair proportion of timber, each well watered, and one having an Orchard on it. The other tract contains the buildings, with two good Orchards, and a sufficient quantity of timber.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber residing thereon.—Attendance will be given and terms made known by J. KERSEY COOK, Trustee.

Nov. 5, 1864. ts

Mill and Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at Private Sale that VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY—known as McIlhenny's Mill—situate five miles west of Gettysburg, on Upper Marsh Creek. The improvements are a Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, two DWELLING HOUSES and a BARN.

The Farm contains FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of choice Granite Land—most Meadow bottom.

☞ Terms accommodating.

Nov. 7, 1864. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Bank of Gettysburg,

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding the question whether the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, approved the 22d day of August, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper. By order of the Board of Directors,

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1864. td

Notice.

WM. GILLILAND'S ESTATE.—*Letters* of administration on the estate of Wm. Gilliland, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GILLILAND,
Nov. 7, 1864. 6t Administrator.

☞ Take the past four years as security for the next four years, and what shall we have? What but blood, drafts, taxation and anarchy?

Public Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Peter Diffendall, late of Frederick county, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Frederick county, the subscriber, as Executor of said Peter Diffendall, will sell at the late residence of said deceased, on SATURDAY, the 26th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

THE FARM, on which the late deceased resided, containing about 238 Acres of Land, more or less. The farm is situate about four miles North-east of Woodsboro' and half a mile South of Ladiesburg. The *improvements consist of a commodious* Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with Basement, Log Barn, Stable and Shedding, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Spring House, and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine spring of water near the dwelling. This Farm is divided into convenient sized fields, under good fencing, with running water in every field but two. A portion of this tract is in meadow land, about 65 acres thickly set with timber.—There is a fine Orchard of young trees, in bearing condition, on this farm, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises. A large quantity of Lime has been put upon this farm and it is now in a good state of cultivation and yields excellent crops.

This farm is within five miles of Union Bridge, the terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, and within two miles of the contemplated Railroad to Hagerstown.

Possession will be given of the above property on the 1st of April, 1865, and persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the subscriber, residing on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing them the property.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or the ratification thereof by the Court; the remaining two-thirds in one and two years with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the undersigned. On the payment of the whole of the purchase money a good and sufficient deed will be executed.

JOHN DIFFENDALL, Executor.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Public Sale

OF CARRIAGE WORK.—On FRIDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at GREEN MOUNT, midway between Gettysburg and Emmitsburg,

4 CARRIAGE BODIES, 2 Running Parts, a lot of Wheels, about 1,000 feet of Ash, Hickory and Poplar Lumber, (well seasoned,) a lot of Spokes, a good Bellows, an Anvil, 2 Vises, new and old Iron, new and old Carriage Springs, Paints, Oils, &c.

Also, on MONDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next, will be offered at Public Sale, in GETTYSBURG,

19 NEW BUGGY BODIES, 15 sets of Buggy and Carriage Wheels, with the same number of Running Parts, Ash, Hickory and Poplar Lumber, a lot of city Spokes, a set of Carriage Springs, with other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM PLANK.

Oct. 27, 1864. ts

Assessment—Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT OF THREE PER CENT. has been levied by the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," on the Premium Notes in force on the 19th of September, 1864, in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Board of Managers on that date, and that the same is required to be paid on or before the first day of DECEMBER next, to Dr. Edward G. Fahnestock, Treasurer of the Company.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

Section 19—Whenever an Assessment shall have been made upon the premium notes, and the sum determined which each person shall pay on his note, if such sum shall not be paid within THIRTY days after the same shall have been demanded in behalf of the Company, the Managers may, at their option, annul the policy of insurance upon such notice, and retain said note and collect thereon such sums so assessed. By order of the Board of Managers,

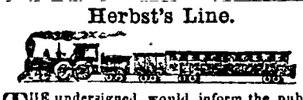
GEO. SWOPE, Pres't.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

Oct. 31, 1864. 3t

☞ Sentinel and Star copy.

Herbst's Line.



THE undersigned would inform the public that he is still running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg.—His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

HAY WANTED. The highest price paid for good Timothy.

Oct. 24, 1864. $5*

Notice.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court held at Gettysburg, in and for said county, on the 20th day of September, A. D., 1864, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, and David Ziegler and Isaac E. Wierman, Esqs., Associate Judges, duly assigned, &c. *On motion* of W. A. Duncan, the Court grant a Rule upon the widow and heirs in interest, on the estate of John Bucher, late of Franklin township, in said county, deceased, to wit: Susan Bucher, widow, Elizabeth Mummert and Samuel Mummert, Nancy Bear and Joseph Bear, Sarah Kump and David Kump, David Bucher, Lena Mickley and Daniel Mickley, Maria Groff and Adam Groff, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the THIRD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER next, the 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1864, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the decedent at the valuation, or show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. By the Court,

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.

Oct. 17, 1864. td

8 Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Straban township will meet at the public house of Jacob L. Gross, in Hunterstown, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the several Schools in said township.

☞ The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants. By order of the Board, MOSES C. BENNER, Sec'y.

Oct. 27, 1864. 2t

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
Nov. 1, 1834.

THE Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of State and National Taxes, and payable on and after Monday next, the 7th inst.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1864. 3t

Election.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg that an Election for Thirteen Directors to serve one year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same time.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1864. td

Stray Bull.

STRAYED away from the premises of Samuel Sneeringer, in Conowago township, on the 10th of October last, a large RED BULL, about 3 years old, having a chain on his neck. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information of his whereabouts.

FRANCIS G. SNEERINGER.

Nov. 5, 1864. 3t

☞ VOTERS! If you value the right of *habeas corpus*, and are opposed to executive tyranny, vote the Democratic ticket!

Valuable Tavern Stand,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 19th day of NOVEMBER next, the subscriber, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Mary Hildebrand, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, that valuable TAVERN STAND, situate in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Adams county, adjoining properties of J. A. Gardner, Arnold Gardner, and estate of Jacob Gardner, Jr., consisting of a Lot of Ground, having thereon a Two-story Brick TAVERN HOUSE, with frame Back-building, large Stabling, Wood Shed, Slaughter House, Hog Pen, Fruit Trees, Well of Water, and other conveniences. This is a long established and well known stand, and has a profitable run of custom. To persons desiring to invest, this opportunity is a most favorable one.

At the same time and place, will be offered, A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above—also very valuable. These properties will be offered together or separately, as may suit purchasers.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Adm'r.

☞ If not sold, the Property will be rented (for one year) on said day.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, the Agent for the Heirs of Sarah Foller, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Property of said decedent, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, containing about half an acre, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Lawrence, Pius S. Smith, and Sebastian Weaver's heirs, and near Lilly's mill road.—The improvements are a one and a half story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, with cellar under the whole, a Stable and Carriage House, with other necessary out-buildings, all new; a well of never-failing water near the door, with new pump; also fruit trees. Should more land be desired by the purchaser, it can be bought adjoining, on the same day and same conditions.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

PIUS S. SMITH,
Agent for the Heirs.

☞ At the same time and place, the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Sarah Foller, deceased, will sell 1 COW, Sheep, Carriage, Hay, Boards, Manure, 3 Beds and Bedsteads, Bureau, Table, Chairs, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Cooking Stove and Fixtures, Carpeting, Chests, Iron Kettle and Pots, Tin-ware, Spinning Wheel, Barrels, Boxes, Axe, Mattock, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by PIUS S. SMITH, Adm'r.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

81. The first and final account of Oliver Staly, one of the Executors of Philip Wolf, deceased.

82. The first and final account of Oliver Staley, one of the Administrators of Mary Wolf, deceased.

83. The first and final account of James J. Staly, one of the Executors of Philip Wolf, deceased.

84. The first and final account of James J. Staley, one of the Administrators of Mary Wolf, deceased.

85. First and final account of Joseph F. Warner, Administrator with the will annexed, of George Strasbaugh, deceased.

86. The first and final account of Joseph Staley, Administrator of the estate of David Staley, late of Mountjoy township, dec'd.

87. The account of Samuel Herbst, one of the Executors of the estate of Peter Trostle, deceased.

88. The first and final account of Wm. B. Gardner, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Myers, deceased.

89. The account of S. A. Galwicks, Administrator of G. F. Galwicks, deceased.

90. First account of Daniel Stallsmith, Executor of the will of Peter Trostle, dec'd.

91. The first account of Geo. W. Wantz and Samuel Swope, Executors of Henry Wantz, deceased.

92. First and final account of J. C. Neely, Executor of Mary Cassat, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased.

93. First and final account of Robert McGaughey, Administrator of Thomas Orr, deceased.

94. The first and final account of Henry Knouse, Administrator of John Leffleman, deceased.

95. The second and final account of Jacob B. Spangler and Daniel Bream, Administrators of the estate of Henry Spangler, deceased.

96. The first and final account of Dunlop Paxton, Executor of the will of Jane D. Paxton, deceased.

97. First and final account of James Watson Barr, Administrator with the will annexed, of Nancy Barr, deceased.

98. Second and final account of James Watson Barr, Administrator with the will annexed, of Sally Barr, deceased.

99. First account of John Wolford, Executor of Hannah Penrose, deceased.

100. The first and final account of John George Wolf, Executor of the last will and testament of Susannah Mealhoff, late of Germany township, deceased.

101. The account of Robert G. McCreary, Executor of the will of David McMillan, deceased.

102. The account of Robert G. McCreary, Executor of the will of Wm. B. McClellan, deceased.

103. First and final account of David J. Eline, Administrator of John Marshall, deceased.

104. The first account of G. Cornelius Hartzell, Administrator of the estate of Augustus Hartzell, deceased.

105. The account of Peter Hoofnagle, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Lawrence Ohler, deceased.

106. First and final account of George Spangler, Executor of the last will and testament of Eve Catharine Spangler, dec'd.

107. The first and final account of Susannah Wolf, Executrix of John A. Wolf, late of Germany township, deceased.

108. Second and final account of Daniel K. Snyder, Administrator with the will annexed, of Col. Baltzer Snyder, deceased.

109. First account of Isaac Deardorff, Administrator of Conrad Slaybaugh, deceased.

110. First account of Henry Benner, Administrator de bonis non of Edwin Sandoe, deceased.

111. The first and final account of Jacob Wisler, Administrator of the estate of Magdalena Wisler, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Oct. 24, 1864. td*

Notice.

ZEPHANIAH HERBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Zephaniah Herbert, late of Fairfield, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same place and the last named in Gettysburg, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY HERBERT, Executrix,
J. B. DANNER, Executor.

Oct. 17, 1864. 6t

Notice.

THE third account of Jacob Lady, Committee of the person and estate of Henry Lady, (a Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Oct. 24, 1864. te*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also Boots, Shoes Hats, &c. &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of NOVEMBER next, (1864,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

ABOUT 3 ACRES OF LAND, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Polly Wiest, Howard Myers, Nathan Smith, and others, with a Two-story DWELLING, part weatherboarded and part plastered, with a one-story Frame Out-Kitchen, a good Stable, a well of good water at the kitchen door, an Orchard of good fruit, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of AMMON LEAS.

ADAM REBERT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Oct. 31, '64.

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF CLEARED LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Monfort, Christian Thomas, Henry Thomas, and others, containing 50 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large STONE HOUSE, with Back-building and Smoke House, Double Log Barn with Sheds attached, Corn Crib and Hog Pen. There is a well of never-failing water near the door, a good spring at the barn yard, and a stream passing through the farm, affording an abundant supply of water for stock. The greater portion of the land has been recently limed, and is in a high state of cultivation.—There is a Young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Also, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing 22 Acres, more or less, near the above described land, adjoining lands of Henry Thomas, Jacob Shull, and others.

The above tract or land will be sold entire, or the timber land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Persons desiring a larger tract can purchase any desired quantity, not exceeding 87 acres, of the undersigned, adjoining the above.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM FICKES, Assignee.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

☞ Also, the undersigned offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, adjoining the above tracts, containing 87 Acres. The improvements are a new COTTAGE HOUSE, a large double Stable, and other out-buildings, and a well of never-failing water at the door. There are several good Springs and a never-failing stream passing through the farm, a thriving young Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, with a variety of other fruit.

There is a large proportion of Timber and Meadow. The land has been heavily limed recently and is in a high state of cultivation.—The above described Farms (being originally one tract,) would make one of the best stock farms in the county; and being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, and Markets, they present a rare chance for capitalists.

☞ Persons wishing to view either of the above properties will call on the undersigned, or on Silas Fickes residing on the first described tract. ABRAHAM FICKES.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE FARM STOCK.—Intending to quit farming, I will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 14th of NOVEMBER next, at Wierman's Mill, near Arendtsville, the following personal property, viz:

4 HEAD OF HORSES, one an excellent brood mare, with foal, 1 Four-year old Mare, a gentle leader, 1 Three-year old Mare, 1 Two-year old Mare, all of good size; Horn Cattle, a large young Durham Bull, fit for beef, Hogs and Shoats, several Sows, 1 Three-inch-tread heavy Wagon, 1 Four-inch-tread light Wagon, good Cart, Lime Spreader, Grain Drill, Wire-tooth Horse Rake, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, a Hubbard Mower, one of the best in market, Rockaway Carriage, Rockaway Buggy, Wood Saw and Fixtures, run by horse power, Straw and Fodder Cutter, to work by hand or horse power, Winnowing Mill, Hanover Thresher, with double shaker and horse power, Two and Three-horse Plough, Shovel Ploughs and Cultivators, Field Roller, Lime Bed, Harrows, Shovels, Forks, Single, Double and Three-horse-trees, Stretchers, 3 Log Chains, one unusually heavy and long, Horse Gears of every description, Sleigh, new Oak Sleigh Basket, Stone Sledge, &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A credit of 15 months will be given.

DANIEL D. GITT.

Oct. 31, 1864. ts

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE!—The Collectors of Taxes for 1863 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.

The Collectors of the present year will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies which may be collected by the November Court.

☞ All the Collectors in the county are required to settle off in full their military duplicates. A new law has been passed, making it necessary to close up the old military taxes.—If they fail to settle at that time, suits will be entered against delinquents.

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Oct. 24, 1864. td

Brooms! Brooms!

THE undersigned has re-opened his BROOM FACTORY, opposite the Depot on Carlisle street

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING.

65 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOLL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15 persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per-cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 15, 1864. 3m

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

ADVERT'S.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

May 24, 1864. J. L. SCHICK.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as

COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.

The highest price paid for old Lead.

DAVID TROXEL, JR.

Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street.

Warerooom, No. 7 North Liberty street.

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

☞ Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $200.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent accommodations and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—

CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD

Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at *my* new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

March 28, 1864.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,

IN GETTYSBURG.—

ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.

Hats for Men,	Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys,	Dunkard Hats,
Hats for Children,	Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies,	All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by	ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.

Shoes for Children,	Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Ladies,	Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men,	Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety,	Shoes of all kinds.

ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new styles.
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles, and many other things in the notion line, sold at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows, Strings & Tailpieces, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.

Tycoons,	El Perus,
El Rio Sellas,	La Ingenuidads,
Napoleons,	Common,
Congress,	Plantation,
Honey Dew,	Anderson's Solace,

For sale retail or by the box, by ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.

Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Baskets,	Ladies' Satchels,
Port Monnaies,	Pen Knives,
Razors,	Razor Strops,
Window Paper,	Wall Paper,
Pocket Books,	Purses,
Palm Fans, large,	Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas,	Carriage Whips, &c.

We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured. If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of

ROW & WOODS,

Cor. of York st. and Diamond, Gettysburg.

May 9, 1864.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY

SHEADS & BUEHLER,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861.

Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons"
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 29, 1864.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

GOOD CIDER.—Just received at Dr. E. HORNER'S Drug Store, the pure Sulphate of Lime for preserving Cider.

Dyspepsia.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing.—Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular, Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr Wishart.—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my everyday companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 Olive Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I *am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 10 North Second Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere

July 25, mar21,'64. 1y

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and dealers generally.

Aug. 8, 1864. eowly

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorised person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12,'60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

$10 a Day!

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each Package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of JEWELRY. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send Stamp for Circular.

SAMUEL BOTT,

43 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 13, 1864. 1y

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at FAHNESTOCKS'

May 9, 1864. Red Front.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND LUMBER,

STOVES,

TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.

— ALSO —

SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

May 9, 1864.

An Interesting History

OF

DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,

WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,

And how his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills act on the System in Curing that Disease, and the

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!!!

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck taken many years ago, after he had recovered from Consumption: by a course of his "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP." The likeness, although it does not represent him anything like as bad as he was at the worst, yet it is in strong contrast with the hale and vigorous looks of the Portrait below, which is the true likeness of him at the present time. The contrast between these two portraits is so great that many would not believe them to be the same person. Yet there are hundreds of persons, in and around Philadelphia, who will recognize both portraits to be true representations. When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 30, '64.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. Two consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs, is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung; the lower lobe very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach.—You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated broachial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use, it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the use of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;' and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become flesh. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing nearly 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston street. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, 32 Bond street, and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes.—I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed, her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs Bartholomew, 83 West Forty-fifth street, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 32 Bond street, in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. The lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit and the afflicted know where and how they may be cured. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., to give advice, free of charge; but for a thorough examination he charges three dollars. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

June 6, 1864. 1m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN,
JOHN CULP.

Jan. 30, 1864.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had.

JOHN CULP.

Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street,